turn voyage.

The period having expired in which the Assembly Committee on Apportionment had been instructed to report a bill, Mr. Halliday, on behalf of the Democratic minority-reported a bill for reapportioning the Assembly districts. and moved that it be referred directly to the Committee of the Whole. This was opposed by Mr. Alvord, Chairman of the Apportionment Committee, who promised that a bill should be reported in time to give ample opportunity for debate. Mr. Halliday's motion was adopted upon his promise not to call up his bill before the report of the committee should be presented. Several new bills were intro-

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

AN APPORTIONMENT BILL PRESENTED IN THE AS-SEMBLY—THE COMMITTEE TO REPORT IN THIRTY DAYS-A CANAL PIPE-LINE BILL-NIGHT TRAINS ON THE ELEVATED ROAD-NEW-JERSEY INSUE-ANCE COMPANIES.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb, 15 .- The Assembly had brought before it suddenly to-day the question of re-apportioning the Senatorial and Assembly districts. Twenty days ago a resolution was passed requesting the Committee on Apportionment to report an apportionment bill within twenty days. The time stated expired to-day, but no bill was reported; chicky owing to the fact that Mr. Al-vord, the Chairman of the Appertionment Committee, had been unable to get time to work upon the bill, he being engaged in preparing the great Appropriation bill and attending to several other matters in the Committee of Ways and Means which required his attention. Other members of the majority of the Committee and been

equally busy.

The Democratic minerity attempted to make a point against the Republican majority by calling attention to against the Republican majority by chining attention the influre of the Apportionment Committee to report a bill, putting forward Mr. Halliday as their spokesman. During the offering of bills he presented one providing for an appertionment of the Assembly Districts. which New-York is given tweny-seven members instead of twenty-one as now, Brooklyn fourteen instead of nine, and Rochester four instead of three; the other cities having the same number of members as now, and many rural counties suffering loss. Mr. Halliday, after effering the bill, moved that the Committee on Apportionment be discharge from the further consideration (it being then technically in their possession), and that it be sent to the Committee of the Whole for consideration. He then called attention to the delay of the Appartunement Committee in re-porting a bill, said that the minority had been at work during the twenty days, and that the bill which presented was the result of that work, The representation given to the various counties the mi-nority thought a just one. In his opinion it did not mat-ter how the legislative districts were arranged, in the ter how the legislative districts each state present chaotic condition of politics. Greenback parties, labor reform parties, farmers' parties, temperance parties were springing up all over the State, and he would be a senseless prophet who should attempt to prophecy the complexion of the next Legislature from this one. The new party men would indonstielly hold the balance of power than the control of the party men would indonstielly hold the balance of power than the control of the

Greeks, and dread their gibs." We have had experience last year with the promose of the gentleman from Onemara, and a similar experience this year. This Committee of Apportionment have had not even one meeting during the twenty days given them to report. This is a positive act of disrespect to the Home. This Home is as well prepared to discuss the question now as it ever

State." proposes to put the cand to a novel use, even if it is not abandoned. Through Mr. Kein they offered a bill in the Assenby, to-day, authorizing the company to occupy "the bed and banks of the Genesse Valley Canal from hear the village of Mill Grove, in the County of Catasamans, to the City of Mill Grove, in the County of Catasamans, to the City of Mill Grove, in the County of Catasamans, to the direction of the State Engineer, in such a manner as shall not interfere with the free navination of the water of said canal by boats and upon the condition that said company shall pay into the treasury the sum of one cent for every harrel of forty-three gailons of petroleum convexed through the pipe."

The belated traveller in New-York City would undoubtedly commend the spirit of a bill introduced by Mr. Thain in relation to elevated railroads. It contains the following command: "All elevated railroads operated in the City of New-York are beredy required to run their trains cach way, from 7 p. m. till andight of each day, at least one in every ten minutes; and from 12 o'clock, nidulght, until 5 a. m. of each day, at least one in every fifteen minutes."

A bill was introduced authorizing the Board of Police

A bill was introduced authorizing the Board of Police of New-York, to dismiss and retire from the Police Department, any inspector, espiain, sergeant, patrolman or clork, and place the person so dismissed on the pension roll of the Police Life Insurance Fund, and allow him an annual retiring pension not exceeding in amount one-laired the annual salary of said officer.

A resolution attacking the Insurance Department of New-Jorsey, was offered by Mr. Bergen, of Brookly a. It Wasser, Lin Wester, Lin Wasser, Lin Wasser,

Whereas, It is the duty of the Legislature of this State to

ate, new therefore built of the Superin of the Insurance Department of this State is hereby, instructed to refuse to accept the of examination of New-Jersey companies, when the present department of New-Jersey, without in the first instance, an examination to be made of I condition of such company by examiners appointed

The three prisons of the State are overcrowded, it is e prisons of the Sanc and the sanc added for some time past efforts have been made he Legosiature to anthorize the building of a barder that the subject may be well considered a rider that the subject may be well considered. John offered a bill to-lay for the appointment of the subject and a superinted at of Prisons or St. John Composed of Superintend at of Prisons commission composed of Superintend at of Prisons ary, Mr. Sinclair Tomey and Mr. Archibald C. Niven, ary, Mr. Sinclair Tomey and Mr. Archibald C. Niven, to accertain and report to the Legislature of 1879 whether a necessity exists for the erection of an additional State Prison. The expense of the Commission is not to exceed \$2,600. Mr. Waring introduced a bill incorporating Peter Cooper, Howard Crosby and others, a Society for the

ntion of Crime. Schate, by a vote of 14 to 11 agreed to post-adefluitely Mr. Edick's resolution for n ten days' ad-

unication was received by the Assembly to A communication and State Engineer, in response to the resolution asking whether there may not be a considerable reduction in the number of weightnessers and collectors and assistants, and whether the services of the collectors and assistants, and whether the services of the collectors and assistants, and whether the services of the resident and division engineers may not be dispense with. The 'Anditor is of opinion that it efficers now located on the canals are more numerous than the efficient collection the revenue and the public convenience require, as that the weigh locks cannot safely be dispensed wit. The State Engineer is anxious to cut down the expense of the canals as much as possible, and feels the importance of strict economy in everything relating to the but he does not deem it safe to break up the offices of each of the great divisions of the canals.

CREMATION.

MRS. BENJAMIN PITMAN'S LAST WISHES COMPLIED WITH.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Feb. 15 .- The cremation of the remains of Mrs. Benjamin Pitman, of Cincin-nati, was successfully accomplished this afternoon, the entire operation lasting less than two hours. The train bearing the remains reached here at about 11 o'clock this morning, and the body was taken directly from the station to the crematory. The coffin was made of cherry, with an unvarnished mahogany cover beautifully sarved, a present from the Cincinnati School of Design, of which Mrs. Pitman was a member. It

panied only by Mr. Pitman and Mr. Plymiton, of Cincinnati, a personal friend of the Pitma family. All strangers and newspaper representatives were rigidly excluded from the building during the cremation. This persons present were Mr. Pitman, Mr. Plympton and the men in charge of the furnace. Dr. Lemoyne was not present, owing to the infimities of age, but his son, Julius Lemoyne, his son-in-law, H. V. Harding, and Wm. Blackhurst, superintendent of the gas-works, bad charge of the entire process. The estimated near of the refort at hoon was 1,200 degrees, Pahrenheit, and Dr. Lemoyne stated this afternoon that he estimated the highest degree of heat which the furnace has ever shown at not over 1,200 degrees.

stated this atternoon that he estimates the solution are of heat which the furnace has ever shown at not over 1,200 degrees.

The arrangements at the crematory were similar to those attending the cremation of Boron De Palm. The remains were taken from the cofflu and placed in the remains were taken from the cofflu and placed in the iron cradle, and a must n cloth, previously soaked in atum water, was then placed over them to conceal them from view. At 2 o'clock the cradle was pushed into the retort, and the door was closed. In eighteen minutes the body was entirely reduced, and at the cod of one hour and three-quarters the cremation was pronounced complete. The flues of the furnace were then closed and the door was senied hermetically, to arrest combustion and allow the retort to cool. This will require at least thirty hours, when the door of the retort will be opened and the ashes will be removed. Mr. Pitman expressed himself as well satisfied with the result of the cremation. He is undecleded as to what he will do with the remains, but thanks he will creek a monument, uside of which he will place the far and contents.

Dr. Lemoyne says that hereafter all cremations will be conducted in strict privacy, none but the friends being the order of the property of

conducted in strict privacy, none but the friends allowed in the building during the process, and says the success of to-day was not needed to convince that cremation is the quickest, most occu-most sanitary way of disposing of the dead.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE NEWARK GERRYMANDERING BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE AND SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR-STRONG ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION BY SENATOR MAGIE-THE STATE PRISON INVESTIGATION.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] NEWARK, Feb. 15,-Both Houses adjourned for the remainder of the week yesterday, the Senate in the afternoon, and the House after a late night session. Before the adjournment the Democrats of the Senate perpetinted a glaring outrage on the City of Newark, and in direct violation of the Constitution of the State, by passing Assembly bill No. 100, readjusting the ward boundaries of the city named, with a view to defeat the will of the large Republican majority Newark, and make its city government Democratic. The minority report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the gerrymandering bill was prepared by Schater William J. Magie, of Union, and it is an able exposition of the danger as well as the unconstitutionality special legislation. The report says such legislation is expressly prohibited by the Constitution. It had reach such a point of abuse that when the amendments to the Constitution were proposed in 1875 to restrict this kind of legislation, they commended themselves to judicious of legislation, they communicate the control of the Legislature and ratified by the people without opposition. These amendments positively probabilithe passage of any special act conferring corporate powers now held by the City of Newark under existing laws, and onlers others, in direct violation of the Constitution. However ing it, and it is unwise not to give them to have especially as a case is now pending in the Supreme Court involving precisely mining questions, which, when decaded by that court, will be subject to review by the Court of Errors. No considerations urged in behalf of the bill can justify legislation which leaves in doubt the question who have the legally elected officers to receive taxes or issue the obligations of a corporation. Notwithstanding this unanswerable argument, and the grave doubts in the minds of many conscientions Democrats of the constitutionality of such laws, Governor McClellan, with haste, signed the net this morning, less than one day after its passage, and it is now a law, This bill is one of the most flagrant gerrymandering schemes ever proposed in the Legislature of this State. It radically changes the established ward boundaries of overforty years' standing; and for straight and natural lines it substitutes about Tig-Tang, it order to eath here and there Democratic and to exclude Republican squares. It makes one ward clirching in a narrow strip half-way around the city, and imposes the expense of a new election. The retusal to allow the people of Newark any votce in the matter stamps the measure as one of tyranny and injustice.

and injustice. suppress, the committee adjourned sine dis. Under time Vii, of the law of April 21, 1876, which expre prohibits corpored punishment, it is believed that of crail Mott's removal will be recommended by the mittee and insisted upon by the Legislature.

THE KELSEY INVESTIGATION.

NO TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF THE CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

the official conduct of Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of
State and Commissioner of Insurance, was begun this
Washington the boat was ready to leave. morning in the Senate Chamber, before the con

appealily appointed for that purpose.

Charles H. Brinkerhoff, secretary of the New-Jerse Matual Life Insurance Company; Secretary Kelsey; II S. Little, Clerk in Chancery, and John A. Hall, were ex-S. Lattic, Clear in Canada and a detailed account of the connection of the witnesses with the New Jersey Mutual Lafe Insurance Company, and the examination by Mr. Kelsey of other insurance companies, particularly as to the mode of such examinations. Mr. J. A. Reccher, who made the allegations in the first place, did not sus-

nem. Kelsey gave a detailed account of all the circum Mr. Kelbey gave a detailed account of all the circumstances attending the examination of the aliferent institutions, which appeared to be full and scatisfactory. He said he had never used any inflaemes whatever with any one, polithed or otherwise, much less Mr. H. S. Linte, who, it and been alleged, had received a cheek for \$1,000. Mr. Little explained the check and said as had received a retainer from D. S. Noyes for a legal opinion of some of the points involved in the transfer, in the reinsmanner of the Hope Company in the New-Jersey Mathal. He gave his opinion as a lawyer, and they were at his riy to use it or throw it in the waste basket. He said Mr. Kelsey had never attempted, directly or indirectly, to inflaence bins.

J. A. Hall was the last witness exemined. He has J. A. Hall was the last without exhibited. He had seen employed by Mr. Kelsey to investigate the affair f the Trade Insurance Company, of Camten; Chizen-reopies, and Phonix, of Newars; and the Hudson, ersey City. His matricitions were to make a thoroug avestigation, for which he charged about \$10 a day.

CRITICISING THE PROPOSED TARIFF.

A MEMORIAL TO THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FROM PROMINENT MERCHANIS AND

OTHERS. A memorial has been prepared for submission to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, protesting against many changes proposed in the new tariff bill. by Howard Potter, J. M. Constable, Manton Murble, E B. Mintum, C. H. Marshall, Gustav Scawab, Perry Bel mont, D. C. Robbins and Mahlon Sanda.

The subscribers declare that while they recognize the

zealous efforts being made in the interest of tariff re form, they regret to find some impracticable changes which, in their opinion, if adopted, will lead to greate complications, and in many instances to a still greate paralysis of the commercial and industrial interests o the country than now exist under the present tariff they object, first, to taxing articles now on the free list paralysis of the commercial and industrial interests of the country than now exist under the present tariff. They object, first, to taxing articles now on the free list. The amount of importations of these articles last year was \$47,668,855; the revenue to be derived therefrom at the rates of the proposed dates would amount to \$6,158,910 02. This tax, it is claimed, in a country where manufacturing interests are as extensive as in the United States, inflicts a direct blow upon them. White the aggregate amount of raw materials now free that the oil proposes to tax is over \$47,000,000, the manufactured goods produced from these raw materials are estimated to amount to at least \$300,000,000 annually. The removal of duty on raw hides and sams, increased the exports of these articles from \$4,612,883 in 1872 to \$9,343,160 in 1876.

The attention of the countities is also called so the statement that many finished produced as the cattering of the countities is also called so the statement that many finished products are freed by the bill, while the raw materials from whilen they are made are still to be taxed. The memorial than points out in detail the several changes in the respective schedules which the subscribers deem open to criticism. Particular attention is called to books which are uniformly charged 20 per cent ad valorem. This, while an apparent reduction in the existing day (25 per cent), does away with the present limitation of twenty years after publication, by virtue of which books of an earlier date are admitted duty tree. On the one hand, therefore, libraries, called upon to decide upon the value of books and pamphlets haying often a fancy price, will not find their work simplified but perplexingly increased, since they will get no acip from the importer.

The abolition of the present provisions of the law for the reduction of duty upon damaged goods is also urged. The memorial closes as follows: "I conclusion, the undersigned beg respectfully to point out to your honorable body that datiges of 2 cents

NEWSPAPERS IN 1846.

OLD-TIME ENTERPRISE. THE VOYAGE OF THE PILOT-BOAT WILLIAM J. ROMER ACROSS THE ATLANTIC-A CHAPTER IN THE TRIBUNE'S HISTORY.

The death of the veteran pilot, James J. Wilkie, on the 30th elt.,-which has been already noticed in THE TRIBUNE,-brings vividly to memory one of the earliest feats of newspaper enterprise in this country, in which he was engaged. The public has since then become so accustomed to undertakings of the kind, on a larger scale, that it has well-nigh forgetten the voyage of the pilot-boat William J. Romer; jet the latter was one of the great sensa-tions of the year in which it occurred, and certain incidents connected with it were remembered for a long time afterward. As an illustration of that energy and fertility of resources to which THE TRIB-UNE owed its early success, the story deserves to be retold, with the addition of some important particulars which could not very well be given at the time. It is, in fact, a necessary contribution to the history of journalism in America.

Early in 1846, the Oregon question, long postponed, finally forced itself upon the attention of both Governments, and seemed, for a time, to assume a threatening form, . Mr. Pakenbam, the Engglish Envoy at Washington, was a haughty and inconsiderate diplomatist, and there were then almost as many demagogues in Congress, ready to hurry the country into unnecessary war, as there are now in favor of dishenerable inflation. There was only one steamer a month, each way, across the Atlantic; and, although the sailing packets sometimes made fast trips, yet an interval of twenty to twenty-five days without mails from England was not uncommon. Hence every arrival was looked for, days in advance, with a good deal of anxions expectation. Extras were immediately issued by the principal papers of this city and Philadelphia, and the struggle to get them first into the street gave rise to an active rivalry of enterprise, especially between THE TRIBUNE and The Herald, such as the London journals only learned to practice twenty years later. It was the habit of the newsboys, then, to station themselves midway between The TRIB-SE and Heraid offices, and earefully watch both inorder to make a mad rush for whichever was first ready to supply them.

The steamship Hibernia, which reached Boston on the 23d of January, 1846, after a passage of eighform days, brought the first news of the reception in England of President Polk's Message to Congress, in which he discussed the subject of the Oregon Boundary. At the same time it brought news that Sir Robert Peel was again Premier, with a change of Ministry, which was very favorably regarded here. The railroad communication with Boston was limsted to a line between that city and Worcester, and another from New-Haven to Hartford. The representatives of THE TRIBUNE and Herald had each a locomotive ready when the steamer arrived. The latter got off five minutes in advance, but the two reached Worcester nearly together. Thence The TRIBUNE'S mails were dispatched by relays of horses to Hartford, where a special locomotive for New-Haven was waiting. Seventy-five miles more on horseback brought the messenger to this city, and the news appeared at 2 a. m. on the 24th, to The Herald's amazement and defeat. Sometimes, of course, the luck was the other way; but every victory of the younger paper told upon the public.

Mr. Thomas McElrath, publisher and part owner of THE TRIBUNE, conceived the idea of dispatching a fast-sailing boat to England, in the hope of securing an entire monopoly of news, which might prove to be of the highest importance. Entire secrecy was absolutely necessary, to prevent a similar device on the part of a rival journal. Congress had called for the papers on the Oregon Question; the debate in the House of Representatives had lasted a long while, and there were indications that it would soon class. The talk in London, both in the clubs and the newspapers, had been arrogant, and more or less belligerent; the vote in Congress, in closing the debate, would serve as an evidence of the temper of that body, and the manner of its reception in Eugland would go far toward determining the chances of a settlement of the difficulty, by peaceful arbitration. Mr. McElrath engaged the pilot-boat William J. Romer, 100 tons-then considered the fleetest of the squadron. The other preparations were skil-fully made, and all was in readiness for the vessel to sail as soon as the action of Congress might permit. This was finally reached on Monday, February 10, when the House of Representatives, by a vote of 163 to 54, requested the President to give notice to England of the termination of the former Convention with regard to Oregon, adding a resolution in TRENTON, Feb. 15 .- The examination into favor of negotiations for an amicable settlement.

that the William J. Romer was prepared and provisioned for an ocean voyage. She became an object of deep mystery to the press, and then to the public. The Herald as nounced that she had been chartered by the British Legation at Washington, to earry over a bearer of dispatches; and the other papers were equally certain that one of her passengers was to be "Mr. Charles Metringaw, special and confi-dential messenger of the State Department." Again, it was stated that she was to sail with scaled orders, not to be broken until she had reached a distance of 1,500 miles from Sandy Hook! At noon on Monday, February 9, when she left her wharf on the East River side, and hove-to off the Battery, the news rapidly spread through the lower part of the city, and quite a crowd of people collected to watch her movements. Two passengers were put on board, one of them being, according to The Herald of the next morning, "a special British messenger, who arrived with the Southern mail."

This mysterious individual was wrapped in a heavy pilot-cost, and wore a "glazed cap," with a vizor well drawn down over his face. For weeks afterward, there were as many speculations about "The Man in the Glazed Cap" as there ever were concerning him with the Iron Mask. Nevertheless, the simple truth was that he was Mr. Monroe F. Gale, assistant foreman in THE TEIBUNE composingroom, who was charged with the duty of taking out and bringing back the news. Captain James McGuire commanded the vessel, the late Mr. Wilkie was first mate, James Conner, second mate, and there were four seamen and a cook. At 4 p. m., as the packet-ship Patrick Henry moved down the bay, in tow of a tug-boat, the little William J. Romer darted past her, spread her wings through the Narrows, and at Sandy Hook was leading by two or three miles. As she disappeared in the seamist, there were high hopes in THE TRIBUNE office that she would make the run to Ireland in fifteen or sixteen days, and return with at least three weeks' arrears of important news.

With the first evening, however, the trials of the little vessel began. Her deck and bulwarks being low, the spray swept her from stem to stern, freezing as it fell, until she was encased in ice. On the 12th a gale came on from the eastward, culminating in a hurricane which obliged the captain to lay-to under the storm-staysail. For two days the vessel was in constant danger of foundering. This experience was repeated three or four times during the next ten days, when every apparent full of the storm was succeeded by a more violent gale. The hatches were kept constantly closed, the steersman was lashed to the wheel, the crew and two passengers crowded into the little cabin, while one huge sea after another swept the deck. For three days and three nights, at one time, all were thus confined below, not knowing, at each plunge of the vessel into the trough between two tremendous waves, whether she would ever rise again. One great fear was that the deck would be broken in by the great weight of water under which it was repeatedly buried.

On the 1st of March, finally, the weather began to improve, and on the 4th-theitwenty-fourth day of the voyage,-the first dry spot appeared on the deck! Two days afterward, the Irish coast was sighted, and on the 7th a Cork pilot was hauled on board through the water, by a rope fastened around his body. Immediately on reaching Cork, Mr. Gale started for Liverpool with his mails and TRIBUNE dispatches. Next day, the first officer of the English sloop-of-war Crocodile was sent by the Admiral on board the William J. Romer, with the demand that Captain McGuire should haul down the American flag! This the latter peremptorily refused to do, threatening resistance in case the attempt should be forcibly made. Within an hour the officer returned with an apology from the Admiral, who, up to that time, had refused to believe that an American pilot-boat had actually crossed the Atlantic. It was only a five days' wonder for Cork, however; Mr. Gale returned from Liverpool on the 12th, and

the next day at noon the vessel started on her re-

The enterprise, however, was doomed to be unsuccessful m its main object. On the outward trip, nine days and nights had been lost in laying-to during the severe gales; and, after escaping so many perils of foundering, Captain McGuire decided to take the southern passage, which added about 1,000 miles to the distance to be sailed. Although far less storm and heavy sea were encountered, the wind blew mostly from the west and southwest. Leaving Cork on the 13th of March, the William J. Romer did not reach New-York until the 11th of April—a voyage of twenty-nine days. The English news she brought was only five days later than that which had been already received, and was not of sufficient importance to compensate for what, in those days, was a very great outlay. As the vessel and crew were paid by the day, the expenses would have been much lessened by success, even as they were increased by comparative failure. A small part of the cost of the undertaking was borne by The North American, of Philade phia; but about five-sixths of it fell upon The Tanuase. The most important result, in the end, was the precising for enterprise in procuring news which it gave to this journal. The period of fierce canniation is over now, as the chances of procuring exclusive news on the 13th of March, the William J. Romer did not this journal. The period of fierce condition is over now, as the chances of procuring exclusive news have been diminished by the extension of telegraph lines all over the world, and the highest aim of the Modern Newspaper is to give information in the most correct and clearly-arranged form, to discuss it with intelligence and inpartial judement, and in all matters to set the truth, as nearly as possible, before its readers.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

DIFFICULTIES OF NEW-YORK MERCHANTS. FAILURE OF CAMMEYER & NASON-A SUSPENSION IN THE COTION TRADE-OTHER FINANCIAL

Cammeyer & Nason, wholesale dealers in shoes, at No. 84 Warren-st., failed yesterday, and made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Aaron laffin. The failure caused great surprise, as they bad xeellent credit, had been in business for eighteen years and had an extensive trade. The firm carried on four retail stores on Sixth-ave, and at Bleecker and Carmine-sts. Unseasonable weather, depreciation in values and nability to make collections, are the causes ascribed for the failure. The liabilities amount to \$180,000, and the assets are considered large, but their exact value is not yet known. The firm's affairs are in the hands of its ereditors, and a compromise will probably be effected, as many creditors have expressed their willingness to grant it. The transfer of real estate of Mr. Cammeyer, a few days ago, was property held by him as trustee, which had really been transferred over a year ago, but the transfer was not recorded until February 9.

One of the causes of the decline of eighteen points in the day before was the selling out of between 12,000 and 15,000 bales, on account of the firm of Leverich & and 15,000 bales, on account of the firm of Leverich & Co., of No. 111 Pearissi., who suspended yesterday. Their liabilities were reported to be between \$20,000 and \$25,000. The firm declined to give any particulars. The business has been mostly speculative, and was done through brokers, who will meet with the losses if there are any. The firm consists of Everett and S. D. Leverich, who succeeded the former firm of the same name, composed of H. S. and C. P. Leverich. The latter was formerly the president of the Bank of New-York. The house has been one of the most prominent in the cotton trade, and the failure meets with a general expression of sympathy.

Mr. Maitland, of the firm of R. L. Maitland & Co., stated yesterday that it had not suspended, nor had any of its notes gove to protest. Friends had tendered assistance, and there was a lair chance of maxing a satisfactory settlement. He had to be able in a few days to make a statement of their affairs. The firm has always tanked high, and it is an old established house in the cotton and tobacco trade. Depression in both mar kets, and inability to collect debts, are attributed as the causes of their difficulty.

Kenyon Cox, formerly a partner of Daniel Drew, apposed to the season of the statically a partner of Daniel Drew, apposed to Reseason the page of the season of the statically a partner of Daniel Drew, apposed to Reseason to the statical page of the statical page of the statical page of the statical page of the static page of the sta

Althof, Bergmann & Co., wholesale

THE OFFICERS DECLARE THE EXAMINEES VALUA-TIONS TO BE INCORRECT-THE HISTORY OF THE

COMPANY.

An abstract of Superintendent Smyth's report | permaneuce TERRUSE, showed that the capital was impaired, but Termens, showed that the capital was impaired, but that there was a surplus of \$51,552 as regards policy holders. At the office of the company, No. 257 Bread-way, yesterday, the president, D. D. T. Marshall, said that the publication of the report was premature, and he thought unwarranted. The officers agreed to nearly all the statements, but they dissented from the valua-

As given the report did them injustice.
"I would not be understood," added Mr. Marshal., "as saying anything in disparagement of Examiner J. A. McCall. He I regard as thorough, honest and unusually competent for his work. The only fault I have to find is, that he rates everything at what it would bring, if put up at auction. He makes his valuations on the assumption that business is to be closed at once, and everything sold for what it would realize. There are very few basks, insurance companies, or mercantile houses that would be declared solvent if put to such a test. A. d. it is especially unfair to life insurance to estimate assets at auction values. People will not die to assets at auction values. People will not die to make a run on life insurance companies. We have suffered from shrinkage in values, but we have capital enough to continue business and to pay all losses as promptly as we have done in the past. A great point is made in the report on unproductive town bonds and real estate. Our charter pravaled that a certain amount of capital could be invested in town bonds. I selected those of towns in the fertile, frait-growing region west of Rochester. These bonds I regard as worth their face value. The Lerislature has just passed a bill by which the state assumes the indebtedness of several of these towns. These bonds are assets which in a short time may be sold for their full value. Our losins on real estate have been unusually good. In more years, our losses on real estate have been only \$20,000, while in two years the losses on Government bonds have equalled that amount. Bonds bought several years ago at 122 are now selling at from 115 to 110 flers is a great loss which cannot be provided for, as we are compelled to keep a certain amount in bonds. We have not a single mortgage on real estate that is not good."

are compelled to keep a certain amount in bonds. We have not a single mortgage on real estate that is not good."

"Last year business was ususually good up to July," continued Mr. Marshall. "Then duliness set in. There were issued up to January I, 1878, 870 policies; 3,000 policies are now in force, representing \$500,000. The total moome from premiuns and interest for last year was \$252,000. All loses have been paid promptly as heretefore. It is rare that we delay longer than ton or fifteen days after the notice of death. The \$4,014 of unpaid claims, mentoned in the report, have all been paid. Lest week we paid out \$2,000 for claims. The Homewonthic Life was organized July 18, 1868. William Cullen Bevant beaded the list of stockholders then, as he does to day. I have been with the company from the start. We have enjoyed the confidence of the public, and I am sure that nothing has been done to shake that confidence. We have perfect faith in the directors and stockholders. Though young and small, this has been a vigorous company, and it is the intention to make good any hopairment and go on with the business as usual. By examining the rates charged by us and by non-someopathic companies, it will be seen that we receive 15 per cent less in permuns than they, while we are forced to carry just as much reserve. Our directors are: D. D. T. Marshail, E. M. Kellogg, M. D., Stewart L. Woodford, Edward E. Eames, Robert Sewel, Willis Phelps, Richard Kelly, Wm. C. Danton, Carries L. Stickney, Augustus T. Char, Joel W. Stearns, George B. Phelps, Hiram W. Hunt, Sanual W. Hollister, De Witt C. West, Charles F. Goodhue, Frank B. Maybew, Ebenezer L. Roberts."

Vice-President E. M. Kellogg, who is also the medical director, asid: "Some people assert that it us still a vexed question whether the users of homesopathic medicines are longer lived than other people. My experience would lead me to say the problem was solved. A portion of our p-fley-holders are not homeopaths. Here is the result of our mortuary experience from July, 18,

THE MARKHAM-LULA TROUPE IN TROUBLE. PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 15 .- The Pauline Markham-Luia troupe engagement at the Lyceum Theatre here came to an inglorious end last night in a quarrel between Manager W. C. Smythe and General McMahon, Pauline's husband. Smythe owed McMahon for all of last week's performances, and refused to pay the gas bills, orehestra, or stage hands, and insisted on a change of programme outside of the contract. McMaion, refused, and the Lyceum is closed for the rest of the

week. To-day McMahon was arrested for slander, and as he cannot find \$2,000 bail, has been remanded to ail.

MRS. MERRILL'S ESTATE.

THE ADOPTED SON'S CONTEST. LETTERS FROM THE COURIER EXCLUDED -GEORGE

A. MERRILL'S TESTIMONY. Near the close of the testimony at the hearing of the Merrill w.ll case last Wednesday, Mr. Parsons, as counsel for the contestant, Geo. A. Merrill, offered to introduce into the testimony letters written to Mrs Merrill by a courier named Maffai, who was engaged in her service. In these letters the courier addressed Mrs. Merrill as "My dear mamma," and used other similar expressions of endearment. The object of introducing them, Mr. Parsons said, was to indicate Mrs. Merrill's insanity, as no woman of her character when sane and occupying her position in society would retain in her employ, he argued, a in society would retain in her employ, he argued, a mental who presumed to address such language to her. Judge Porter objected, as there was no proof that Mrs. Merrill ever received the letters, or that she allowed the servant to go unreproved for sending them if she did receive them. Surrogate Calvin reserved his decision until yesterday, when he refused to allow the admission of the letters. Other letters of various character were also rejected.

ceive them. Surrogate Carvin teachers to allow the admission of the letters. Other letters of various character were also rejected.

George A. Merrill remained upon the witness stand nearly all day. In explanation of certain passages in his mother's letters, in which she made charges against has wife, ne said that he never knew of any impropriety of conduct on the part of his wife or of any member of her family. Her father, who lived at Hempstead, L. L., was a man of fortune. The witness denied having ever sent to Mss Laing linesentitled, "My Sister's Slippors." Several letters were identified which were written by Mrs. Merrill to the witness after the open rupture between them in 1863. "Mrs. Merrill," she wrote, "would recommend that George Merrill send her at once all the property he has belonging to her, from the letter-bag to the bonds. She would repeat that she has not read any letters that he has sent to her. One she force open to let out the six-cent sleeve-buttons. If George does not act promptly now, Mrs. Merrill will act on the advice given her by a lawyer. " Mrs. Merrill is urged to come out and deny George's story that Mrs. Merrill is displeased because he has married an unfortunate girl. " I say George is the liar. It is a conspiracy on the part of the girl's family to get his money."

In another letter, of 1863, Mrs. Merrill wrote: "when Mr. Jones says that you are not to give up my property that is in your possession, I shall see him In a different character than ever before. You have always kept my keys and had the possession of my property, when you went to Europe you left then in the charge of a stranger. For this your character suffered, not mine. I have been faithful in the discharge of my duty to you. On his dying bed I said to my lineband: 'He will be kind to me,' but he answered, 'He wants nothing but our money.' I yield all my frends to you. No person can insult me more than by recognizing you as a friend. Now I fell you again that I never had the least effection for you; meither had Cap

for you; mether had you were altogether without gratitude."

Mr. Parsons offered to introduce letters from Captain Merrill, showing that instead of entertaining any sien feelings toward the witness, Captain Merrill, to the day of his death, had the warmest affection and regard for him. Surrogale Caivin said that this was plain enough from former testimony. There was an evident contradiction in Mrs. Merrill's own letter, which would only be explained in the theory cliher that she was insane, or that she was a person of most vindictive temper. The letters were, therefore excluded, Judge Porter conceding all that the centestant expected to prove by them. The direct examination of Goorge A. Merrill closed here; he will be cosses-examined mrs Thouslay.

General John A. Dix testified as to his knowledge of the character and social position of Mr. and Mrs. George Merrill in Paris, at the time when the General was Minister to France, in 1866-1869. Mrs. Merrill he described as a woman of excellent manners, and who was inguly esteemed in the "American Colony." They both moved in the best society.

TRIBUTES TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT. ADDRESS OF THE HON, JOHN JAY AT THE UNION

LEAGUE CLUB-THE LOSS TO THE STATE CHARL-TIES AID ASSOCIATION. At the meeting of the Union League Club Thursday evening, after the presentation of the resolu-tion in relation to the death of Theodore Roosevelt, the

following address was made by the Hon. John Jay : The memory of our associate lives in the gratitude of his unnumbered beneficiaries. It lives in the institutions, scientific, artistic and butmanitarian, which he nelped to found and to cherish. It lives in the regard of his countrymen when they read the record of his career.

But especially it lives, and will live, in the loving remembrance of this club, where a part of his work was done, and where we have known him long and well as Christian, gentleman, true patriot, earnest philanthrophist, and faithful friend. It is right that we should add the fitting tribute, em-bedied in the resolutions so feelingly presented by Mr. Choate and enforced by the letter of Mr. Dodge, to the chaplet that is being laid upon his tomb. It is right that we should pay our reverent homage to the dignity of his character, the beauty of his life-and we may add withont exaggeration—the glery of his example.

We, who have been his familiar associates, have known

We, who have been his familiar associates, have known what some of his less intimate acquantiances might not have imagined. They saw our friend with his loyous temperament, his genen manners, his grace-ini hospitality, surrounded in the happiest of nomes by wealth and laxury, and enjoying with a keen zest his annusual share of donestic and social happiness. We know that he blended with these traits a nature so large and a judgment so sound, that he scattered occasings as he passed through a range so wide as to recall the ancient word, "When the ear heard him then it blessed him, and when the eye saw him it gave witness to him." Many have fived in the past, some dwell among us to-day, with equally generous wealth which they give with the same open-handed Benevicence. But we do not always find this tree mannificence tempered, as in the case of our friend, with carrient thought and when they give win the permanence of the charity at institutions to last for generations. In this particular, his example recaling, if not surpassing that of Howard, is deserving of attentive

nly. Another trait not fully appreciated by the world at large gave strength and nobility to his character. He meant the phacid and neutrity to his character. He meant the phacid and neutrit exterior that seemed to harmonize with his bright surroundings, throbbed a heart responsive to the call of duty, with a will that grew more determined as difficulties increased and opposition became more defiant. That heroic trait was exhibited some sixteen years ago in the organization of the "Allottanent Commission," already reterred to to promote the welrare of the families of our soldiers in the first, when obstacles that to others might have seemed historinous table called forth the resolve and the resolves necessary to overcome them. It was again exhibited in Europe in the acceptance and fallilment of the difficult and complicated duties unexpectedly imposed upon him. But yesterday, despite his medicativ, the National Administration again claimed his and. To day, summoned in the flush of his menhood and the fulness of his definitions, he has passed before us to the sparts and, leaving us to feel how little of more can be conferred by place and office rank and power, compared with that which resists on the memory of the just man whose good deeds survive to show that the world is impore and before for his having lived.

CHARITY'S LOSS.

CHARITY'S LOSS.

A meeting of the State Charities Aid Association, called in memory of its late vice-president, Theodore Roosevelt, was field yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. Papers were read by Miss Schuyler, president of the association, and Mrs. Lowell, mem-ber of the State Board of Charities, and addresses were made by Howard Potter, W. E. Dodge, jr., George William burds, D. Willis James, the Rev. Dr. Adams, Joseph H.

Choate and others.

The following minute was adopted for entry on the

The following minute was adopted for early on the records of the association:

The members of the State Charities Aid Association desire to leave upon their records, in this minute, a permanent memorial of their sincere sorrow for the death of their late associate, Theodore Roosevelt, and of their most affectionate admiration and respect for his personal character, and for his great public services. Only those who personally knew him could knew how wise a counselor, how true a friend he was. He held himself and all that he had at the service of humanity, and his fidelity to every duty was too sincere to permit any ad all that he had at the service of bananity, and his delity to every duty was too sincere to permit any herely formal discharge of it. He was one of the trougest friends of this association, and the saracity, ampathy, unassuming courage, resolution and constant evotion which he always displayed in his connecton with it. were but one of the innumerable histrations of his public spirit and his private virtue, he wise direction of charity is a question of vital incrince to modern society, and its efficient treatment emands unusual knowledge, unwearied tact, attention his energy. But there was no requirement of this kind mich our friend did not fully satisfy, and his death is a loss of moral power and executive efficiency which no community can well spare. Yet, while his manly, modwhich our friend did not fully satisfy, and his death is a loss of moral power and executive efficiency which no community can well spare. Yet, while his manly mad-est and cheerful presence is gone, the inspiring power of his character remains, and we may hope that ear own greater fidelity in the work that he loved, and the greater usefulness of this association, will long show that, although dead, he yet speaketh.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED. MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 15 .- Calvin Stewart, who murdered Ira Coie, a railroad fireman, at Dover, was to-day sentenced to be hanged April 8. He received the sentence quietly and unconcernedly. He hopes that the efforts of his counsel will secure him a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life.

A DISGUSTING EXHIBITION IN MISSOURI Sr. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—John T. Ables, over sixty years of age, was hanged at Carthage, Mo., to-day He killed John L. Lane, in McDonald County, April, 1874. The doomed man was plentifully dozed with whiskey and slept until noon. On the way to the scaf-fold he was very profane, and on the scaffold the privi-lege of saying anything was refused to him. The execu-tion was witnessed by several thousand people.

EXECUTION OF BEAVERS. Madison, Ind., Feb. 15 .- Beavers's spiritual

advisers and a number of women held a prayer meeting in his cell this morning from 8 till 11. He took a short nap at 5 this morning, and on awakening knelt in praye with the balliff and barber who shaved him. He was brought to the scaffold at 11:55. The Rev. Charles Tin-sley made a short prayer. Beavers did not speak, but moved his lips while the minister was praying. Just as the town clock had struck 12 the drop fell. He died with-out a struggle.

XLVth CONGRESS---IId Session.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE SENATE SITS UP ALL NIGHT TO VOTE ON SIL-VER-THE FREE COINAGE CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT -LAMAR MAKES A STRIKING SPEECH-THE HOUSE

DISCUSSES SOUTHWEN MAIL CONTRACTS. SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1878. In the Senate to-day the Vice-President land before the Senate a communication from Professor Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in-closing the annual report of the institution for the year

1877. A resolution of Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.) to print 10,500 copies of the report was referred to the Committee on Printing. Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) presented a petition of the

Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) presented a petition of the Medical Society of Harford County, Md., favoring the removal of the duties now impose don crude Peruvian Bark and quinine.

The Senate bill to authorize the Worthington and Soux Falls Railroad Company to extend its road into the territory of Dakota to the village of Sloux Falls, with amendments, was placed on the calendar.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:
By Mr. MCPHERSON (Dem., N. J.) by request, to provide for experiments and the purchase of movable torpedoes for military and naval defence.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Rep., Iowa) from the Committee on Pensions, reported, with amendments and a written report, the Senate bill to provide for the examination of claimants for pensions, and for the appointment of a corps of examing surgeons. Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. L.) from the Committee on

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the resolution to print 1,000 copies of the proceedings before the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the adoption of a Sixteenth Amendment, conferring the right of suffrage upon women. Agreed to. Mg. VOORHEES (Dem., Ind.) called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire as to whether certain railroads have issued bonds of any kind predicated upon the con-ditional land grants of the lands of the Indians of the Indian Territory.

Indian Territory.

Mr. DORSEY (Rep., Ark.) submitted an amendment

Mr. DORSEY (Rep., Ark.) submitted an amendment directing the constitute to ascertain and report upon the expediency of extending a territorial form of government over all parts of the country, where the same does not now exist; and whether the rights of the and properly can be properly maintained without such territorial organization.

Mr. VOORHEES said he desired to amend the resolution, so as to have the Committee on Territories make the investigation, instead of the Committee on the Judiciary.

ary. After a brief discussion, the subject was laid over

until next week.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.) moved to take up the bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters, but Mr. Alisson objected and demanded the regular order.

The morning business having been disposed of, the Senate, at 12:30 p. m., resumed the consideration of the Silver Bill. THE BATTLE OVER SILVER.

INGALLS SAYS THE WEST AND SOUTH ARE ASKING

LESS NOW THAN THEY WILL AGAIN.

M. INGALLS (kep., Kan.) said the dinancial system of this country had hitherto suffered more from its dectors than it had from disease. So much had been left unsaid in this debate which he believed to be true that he ventured to detain the Senate a brief time in ex-planation of his vote. He quoted from a speech of John Sherman, to the effect that the single standard of gold is an American idea, and said the statement is devoid of truth. The original American idea was a single standard of silver. He then spoke at length as to the history

truth. The original American idea was a single stantard of silver. He then spoke at length as to the history of gold and silver as money, and said gold was the meat cowardly and transhous of all metals. It had no friend or ally that it did not sooner or later betray. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold; but when the battle had been secured and peace restored, gold swaggered to the front again and claimed the fruits of victory. Silver is the noney of the peeple. The American peeple are not particularly wedded to coin as money. They believe that coin and paper were created by law, and have precisely the value that the Government issuing them declares they shall possess. The gold value of our five centrickel piece is just four-severation of one cent. The Government has made a predict to this date by its coinage of \$4.618.000. The same is true of our subsidiary silver coin, which has been alleved to such an extent that the Trensury at this time is nearly \$6,000,000 ricker from its coinage.

Referring to the arguments made in the Senate in regard to the protection of capital, etc., Mr. Ingalis said the truth is that labor is antecedont to capital, and a independent of it, but both have their rights, and are childed to protection, though labor is entitled to the first consideration. He quoted from articles in the Lendon Times and The Lendon Resonniat, to the effect that the United States has a perfect right to make silver the city standard of value, He said the distress from which the people now suff-red have so the own the public debt of this Nation to enhance is value. The Senate could not disguise, if it would, the truth that the country is upon the verge of political revolution. Old issues are dead, and now on the one side is capital, arrogant, demandard new concessions and struggling to adjust all values to its own; on the other hand is labor asking for employment, and revolution does not contain the weather for a the protection the large appropriations and the time vas being done, the ments of with her sand-oars
opened it. The opening of this river case of the west from New-England, and now the
people of the West from New-England, and now the
West and South, in asking the passage of rans bill, an
asking less thun they will ever ask again. [Applaces in
the galleries.]
Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) gave notice that if apthough should be repeated, he would move that the gal-

eries be cleared.

THE BILL DEFORE THE SENATE NOT THE BLAND BILL Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) in charge of the Silver Bill, the arguments by the opponents of remoncization bave been made against the bill as it came from the House, and fail to recognize the essential features which the Senate amendments propose. He explained that the House bill drifters essentially from the bill as reported

13-13 to 1. Our country will be the only market for siver, under this condition of things, except that required for shipment to India and China, thus stassing it prefit able to export gold and import silver, the ultimate shed being to place us wholly on a silver stabilized being to place us wholly on a silver stabilized which is not likely, because the Latin China caunot recoin its silver on that relation. The proposed amendments are intended to save the effect of keeping both metals in circulation, the unitiation of both as nuclaine maney of the country, by limitations at first to be followed at an early day if the condition of things will gustify it by the unrestricted coinage of both metals on a par with each other, each interchangeable for the other, when specie payments shall be resumed. These amendments propose a coinage limited in amount and on ascount of the Government, a conference of malions to be followed by the irre coinage of both metals on a ratio fixed. This last assumes that a sufficient number of nations will join to create such a demand for silver as will keep the commercial and mist values of the two metals at par with cach other at the ratio fixed.

metals at par with each other at the ratio fixed or nearly so.

Alarm is felt in regard to our bends. Our bonds have, been returned to us largely during the hast year, not because of the silver agitation, but because of the scarcity of gold. Bonds were sent instead to settle balances nour favor, created by an excess of experts over imports, because the countries having gold would not part with it. It is a noteworthy fact that offthe \$575,000,000, of four per cent bonds only about ten millions were subscribed for abroad. With specie payments we should have a base of from three to four hundred millions. Under the bill as amended it will require four years to coin one intudred and sixty millions of silver, only sixty millions in excess of the debased silver coinage of England with a limited legal-tender. We would then require two hundred and fifty unihous of gold, so that, until that period is reached, gold is not likely to flow out unless the exchanges are ngains us. If they should be, gold will go with or without remainstration.

Mr. Allison argued that silver was expelled because

Mr. Allison argued that silver was expelled because Mr. Allson argued that silver was expelled occurs
we fixed the ratio at 16 to 1, when the nations of
Europe using silver had the relation of 15½ to 1.
Owners of silver bullion would not being it to eur
mint to be coined when it required sixteen ounces of silver to purchase an ounce of gold, when fifteen and a shaft
ounces would buy an ounce of gold at the French Mint,
the difference being 3½ per cent, which enabled the
holder of silver here to export it to France at considerwhich reads.

the discrete being 2 xport it to France at considerable profit.

The necessity for unity of action among the bimetalile States is found in the fact that silver suddenly and rapidly declined, measured in gold. Legislation destroyed the vaine of silver, and legislation can restore it. It is said that both these metals are controlled by singly and demand, as are other commodities. This is true, but only half states the case. In the case of mency, more depends upon demand than upon supply. The chief be mand for the precious metals is their use as money. If all the nations of Europe and America were to concast similiameously in demonstring gold and remonstring silver, would not gold full rapidly in proc f Its use would then be confined to the arts, and thus would require only a small part of that already in existence Legislation gives value to the precious metals, and legislation can take if away. It is legication therefore, that controls the commercial value of the precious that controls the commercial value of the precious. Legislation cives value to the precious metals, and sy islation can take it away. It is legislation, therefore, that controls the commercial value of the precious metals, and not the reverse. The value of the precious metals, or either of them, in the money markets, simply accords with the legislation of the world. If legislation had produced the decline is sliver, as compared with gold, a reversal of them would restore the old relation. It has been said that the monetary conference should precede, and not follow, remonetization, and the provision in this bili has been characterized as eathing a consell of physicians after the death of the patient, ele We have however strack down silver, by our legislation iet us lift it up by the same method. Our declared policy to-day is mono-metallism—of gold—and we are classical among nations. We must, if we want to most the lam nations on an equality, reverse our policy, place of silves in accord with them, if not on an equality with them, and then they will treat with us.

Mr. ALLISON argued that the creditor class have a right to be paid according to the contract, but no right to ask us by legislation to add from 30 to 40 per cent to the value of all deferred payments. He then argued that a plentiful supply of the precious metals is desirable, and has the effect to promote civilization, extend commerce, and enable all persons who live upon their present carnings to improve their condition.

LAMAR'S SPLENDID STAND.

A SPEECH IN WHICH WE DECLARES THAT HE MUST

VOIE AGAINST HIS STATE.

Mr. LAMAR (Dem. Miss.) said: Mr. President, Having Mr. LAMAR (Dem. Miss.) said: Mr. President, Having already expressed my deliberate opinion at some length upon this very important measure now under consideration, I shall not trespass upon the attention of the Senate further. I have, however, one other duty to perform a very painful one, I admit, but one which is none the less clear. I hold in my hand certain resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, which I ask to have read.

Mr. LAMAR then sent to the Clerk's desk and had